

Fundamental Teachings of Islam

(Part-I)

Madani Qaida

مكتبة المدينه

Dawat-e-Islami

An excellent book on fundamental Islamic information for children

Fundamental Teachings of Islam

(Part-I)

Presented by:

Majlis Madarasa-tul-Madinah and Majlis Al-Madina-tul-'Ilmiyyah

Translated into English by:

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اَلصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُوْلَ الله وَعَلٰى اٰلِكَ وَاَصْحٰبِكَ يَا حَبِيْبَ الله

Book name:
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Jointly presented by:
Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madinaĥ and Majlis Al-Madina-tul-'Ilmiyyaĥ

Translated into English by:
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Clarification

The **Urdu version** of the book '**Fundamental Teachings of Islam (Part-I)**' (published by Maktaba-tul-Madina) has been scrutinized by Majlis Taftīsh-e-Kutub-o-Rasāil (Dawat-e-Islami). Majlis Tarājim has translated the scrutinized Urdu version into English.

Contents at a Glance

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Transliteration Chart

ء	A/a	ڑ	Ř/ř	ل	L/l
ا	A/a	ز	Z/z	م	M/m
ب	B/b	ژ	X/x	ن	N/n
پ	P/p	س	S/s	و	V/v, W/w
ت	T/t	ش	Sh/sh		
ٹ	Ṫ/ṫ	ص	Ṣ/ṣ	ۃ / ہ / ھ	Ĥ/ĥ
ث	Š/š	ض	Ḍ/ḍ	ی	Y/y
ج	J/j	ط	Ṭ/ṭ	ے	Y/y
چ	Ch	ظ	Ẓ/ẓ	ـَ	A/a
ح	Ḥ/ḥ	ع	‘	ـُ	U/u
خ	Kh/kh	غ	Gh/gh	ـِ	I/i
د	D/d	ف	F/f	و مدّہ	Ū/ū
ڈ	Ḋ/ḋ	ق	Q/q	ی مدّہ	Ī/ī
ذ	Ż/ż	ک	K/k	ا مدّہ	Ā/ā
ر	R/r	گ	G/g		

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰہِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ وَ الصَّلٰوۃُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰی سَیِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِیْنَ
اَمَّا بَعْدُ فَاَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰہِ مِنَ الشَّیْطٰنِ الرَّجِیْمِ ط بِسْمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ط

Al-Madīna-tul-'Ilmiyyaĥ

From: Shaykh-e-Ṭarīqat Amīr-e-Aĥl-e-Sunnat, founder of Dawat-e-Islami, 'Allāmaĥ Maulānā Abu Bilal **Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri** Razavi Ziyai دَامَتْ بَرَکَاتُہُمُ الْعَالِیَہ.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰہِ عَلٰی اِحْسَانِہٖ وَ بِفَضْلِ رَسُوْلِہٖ صَلَّی اللّٰہُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْہِ وَاٰلِہٖ وَسَلَّم

Dawat-e-Islami, a global and non-political movement for the preaching of Quran and Sunnaĥ, is determined to revive Sunnaĥ and spread righteousness as well as the knowledge of Sharī'aĥ throughout the world. In order to carry out these great and significant tasks in an excellent way, several Majālis (departments) have been formed including the Majlis 'Al-Madīna-tul-'Ilmiyyaĥ' which consists of the 'Ulamā and Muftis of Dawat-e-Islami. This Majlis has ambitiously taken on the responsibility of serving religion in the areas of knowledge, research and publication. It has the following six departments:

- Department of books of A'lā Ḥaḍrat رَحْمَۃُ اللّٰہِ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْہ.
- Department of teaching books.
- Department of reforming books.
- Department of translation.
- Department of scrutiny of books.
- Department of referencing and documentation.

The topmost priority of Al-Madīna-tul-'Ilmiyyaĥ is to present the precious books of A'lā Ḥaḍrat, Imām-e-Aĥl-e-Sunnat, reviver of Sunnaĥ, eradicator of Bid'aĥ, scholar of Sharī'aĥ, 'Allāmaĥ Maulānā Al-Ḥāj, Al-Qārī, Ash-Shāĥ Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān عَلَيْهِ رَحْمَةُ الرَّحْمٰن in an easily understandable way according to the needs of the present age. All the Islamic brothers and sisters should whole-heartedly cooperate in the development of the Madanī work of knowledge, research and publication, and study every book published by the Majlis as well as persuade others to do the same.

May all the Majālis of Dawat-e-Islami including Al-Madīna-tul-'Ilmiyyaĥ progress by leaps and bounds! May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ bestow success upon us in our worldly life as well in the afterlife by enabling us to perform each and every good deed with sincerity! May we all be blessed with martyrdom under the green dome, burial in Jannat-ul-Baqī' and an abode in Jannat-ul-Firdaus.



Praise and Privilege

Sayyidunā Imām 'Abdullāĥ Bin 'Umar Bayḍāwī عَلَيْهِ رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ الْقَوِی (who had passed away in 685 A.H.) stated, 'The one who obeys Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ and His Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم, is praised in the world and will be privileged in the Hereafter.' *(Tafsīr Baghwī, Part 22, Sūraĥ Al-Ḥazāb, Taḥat-ul-Āyaĥ 71, Verse 4, p. 388)*

Preface

The Holy Quran is the last book of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. The one reciting and acting upon it succeeds in his worldly life as well as in afterlife. اَلْحَمْدُلِلّٰه عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Dawat-e-Islami, a global and non-political movement for the preaching of Quran and Sunnaĥ, has established countless Madāris [Islamic institutions] namely Madrasa-tul-Madīnaĥ for Ḥifẓ [memorizing the Quran by heart] and Nāẓiraĥ [reciting the Quran by looking at it] within and outside Pakistan. By the time of the writing of this preface, about 75,000 children are acquiring free education of Ḥifẓ and Nāẓiraĥ in Pakistan alone. In these Madāris, emphasis is placed on Islamic education and upbringing of children besides the learning of the Holy Quran so that the students completing education from Madrasa-tul-Madīnaĥ would have Islamic knowledge in addition to the ability of reciting the Holy Quran correctly, and so that they would emerge in society as knowledgeable, practicing, decent and well-mannered Muslims who are free from evils, able enough to distinguish between right and wrong and zealous in striving to reform themselves and the people of the entire world.

As the children enrolled in Qāidaĥ classes are at their early ages, this book has been designed in view of their intellectual capacity, covering basic religious topics including تَعَوُّذ (Ta'awwuż), تَسْمِيَّه (Tasmiyyaĥ), ثَنَاء (Šanā), short and easy Du'ās, basic beliefs, essential rulings, knowledge about divine books, initial information about Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام, blessed companions رَضِىَ اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَنْهُم and Auliyā of Allah.

The presentation of 'Fundamental Teachings of Islam (Part-I)' is a joint effort of Madrasa-tul-Madīnaĥ and Al-Madīna-tul-'Ilmiyyaĥ, whereas its Shar'ī scrutiny has been carried out by Dar-ul-Iftā Aĥl-e-Sunnat.

Yiĥī ĥay ārzū Ta'līm-e-Quran 'ām ĥo jāye
Ĥar aik parcham say aūnchā parcham Islam ĥo jāye

May the teachings of Quran all over the world spread
May the flag of Islam flies higher than all other flags

Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madīnaĥ
Majlis Al-Madīna-tul-'Ilmiyyaĥ

Hamd Bari Ta'ala

Tū ĥī Mālik-e-baḥr-o-bar ĥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah
Tū ĥī Khāliq-e-jinn-o-bashar ĥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah

Tū Abadī ĥay Tū Azalī ĥay Tayrā nām 'Alīm-o-'Alī ĥay
Żāt Tayrī sab say bar-tar ĥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah

Waṣf bayān kartay ĥayn sāray sang-o-shajar aur chānd sitāray
Tasbīḥ ĥar khushk-o-tar ĥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah

Tayrā charchā galī galī ĥay ḋālī ḋālī kalī kalī ĥay
Wāṣif ĥar aīk pĥūl-o-šamar ĥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah

Khalqat jab pānī ko tar-say rim jĥim rim jĥim barkĥā bar-say
Ĥar aīk par Raḥmat kī naẓar ĥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah

Rāt nay jab sar apnā cĥupāyā chiřyaun nay yeĥ żikr sunāyā
Naghmaĥ bār nasīm-e-saḥar ĥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah

Bakhsh day Tū 'Aṭṭār ko Maulā wāsiṭaĥ Tujĥ ko us piyāray kā
Jo kaĥ Nabiyaun kā Sarwar ĥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah

(Wasāil-e-Bakhshish, pp. 42)

Na'at-e-Mustafa ﷺ

Ānkĥaun kā tārā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ
Dil kā ujālā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

Dawlat jo chāĥo dauno jaĥān kī
Kar lo waẓīfaĥ nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

Nūḥ-o-Khalīl-o-Mūsā-o-'Īsā
Sab kā ĥay Āqā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

Pāyaīn murādayn dauno jaĥān mayn
Jis nay pukārā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

Pūchay gā Maulā layā ĥay kyā kyā
Mayn yeĥ kaĥūn gā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

Apnay Razā kay qurbān jāon
Jis nay sikĥāyā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

Apnay Jamīl Rizwī kay dil mayn
Ājā samā jā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

(Maddaḥ-e-Ḥabīb Shaykh Maulānā Jamīl-ur-Raḥmān Razavi عَلَيْهِ رَحْمَةُ اللهِ الْقَوِى*)*

Ażkār

Ṣalāĥ

Šanā



Translation:

Glory to You, Yā Allah! I praise You, Your name is Blessed; greatness and glory to You in the highest and none is worthy of worship except You.

Ta’awwuż



Translation:

I seek refuge by Allah from Satan, the accursed.

Tasmiyyaĥ



Translation:

Allah’s name I begin with, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.

Kalimāt (Statements of Faith)

Kalimaĥ Ṭayyibaĥ



Translation:

There is none worthy of worship except Allah, Muhammad صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم is the Prophet of Allah.

Kalimaĥ Shaĥādat



Translation:

I testify that there is none worthy of worship except Allah. He is alone and He has no partner and I testify that Muhammad is His (Distinguished) Servant and His Prophet.

Kalimaĥ Tamjīd



Translation:

Glory be to Allah and all praise be to Allah and there is none worthy of worship except Allah, and Allah is Great and there is no power to keep away from sins and no ability to do good but from Allah who is the greatest.

Salat-'Alan-Nabi ﷺ

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم has stated, 'Wherever you are, recite Ṣalāt upon me as your Ṣalāt reaches me.' *(Sunan Abī Dāwūd, Kitāb-ul-Manāsik, Bāb: Ziyārat-il-Qubūr, Vol. 2, p. 315, Ḥadīš 2042)*



اَلصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُوْلَ اللّٰه

May Ṣalāt and Salām be to you, O Rasūl of Allah

وَعَلٰى اٰلِكَ وَاَصْحٰبِكَ يَا حَبِيْبَ اللّٰه

And to your descendants and your companions, O Beloved of Allah

اَلصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا نَبِيَّ اللّٰه

May Ṣalāt and Salām be to you, O Prophet of Allah

وَعَلٰى اٰلِكَ وَاَصْحٰبِكَ يَا نُوْرَ اللّٰه

And to your descendants and companions, O Nūr of Allah

Du'ās

Du'ā before Quranic recitation



Add Pics

Translation:

I seek refuge by Allah from Satan, the accursed.

Du'ā to be recited when moving to higher place

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ ؕ

Add Pics

Translation:

Allah is the Greatest.

Du'ā to be recited when moving from higher to lower place

سُبْحٰنَ اللّٰهِ ؕ

Add Pics

Translation:

Glory be to Allah.

Du'ā to be recited before drinking water

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ؕ

Add Pics

Translation:

Allah's name I begin with,
the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.

Du'ā to be recited after drinking water

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ ط

Add Pics

Translation:

All praise to Allah, Rab of the worlds.

Du'ā to be recited before eating food

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَعَلٰى بَرَكَةِ اللّٰهِ ط

Add Pics

Translation:

**Allah's name I begin with,
and with the bounty of Allah I eat.**

Du'ā to be recited after eating food

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِىْ اَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مُسْلِمِيْنَ ط

Add Pics

Translation:

Gratitude to Almighty Allah who has given us food and drink and has made us Muslims.

(Sunan Abī Dāwūd, Kitāb-ul-Aṭ'imaĥ, Vol. 3, p. 513, Ḥadīš 3850)

Du'ā to be recited before going to sleep

اَللّٰهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ اَمُوْتُ وَاَحْيٰى ط

Add Pics

Translation:

**O Allah! With Your name I die and become alive
(i.e. sleep and wake up).**

(Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī, Kitāb-ud-Da'wat, vol. 4, pp. 193, Ḥadīš 6314)

Du'ā to be recited after awakening from sleep



Add Pics

Translation:

All praise to Allah who has revived (awakened) us after death (sleep), and we are to return towards Him.

(Al-Marja'-us-Sābiq)

Du'ā to be recited when meeting a Muslim



Add Pics

Translation:

Peace be upon you,
and also the bounty and blessing of Allah.

Du'ā to be recited when shaking hands with others



Add Pics

Translation:

May Allah forgive you and me.

Du'ā of gratification

جَزَاکَ اللّٰہُ خَیْرًا ؕ

Add Pics

Translation:

May Allah give you better reward.

Beliefs

Faith and types of its descriptions

Question 1: What is faith?

Answer: To believe in all commandments and teachings Prophet Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم has brought from Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ and to accept all of them whole-heartedly is called faith.

Question 2: What are the types of the descriptions of faith? Describe them.

Answer: There are 2 types of the descriptions of faith:

(1) Īmān-e-Mujmal (2) Īmān-e-Mufaṣṣal

Question 3: What is 'Īmān-e-Mujmal'?

Answer: A brief description of faith is called 'Īmān-e-Mujmal'.

Question 4: Recite aloud Īmān-e-Mujmal with its translation.

Answer:

Īmān-e-Mujmal

اٰمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِاَسْمَآئِهٖ

وَصِفَاتِهٖ وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيْعَ اَحْكَامِهٖ اِقْرَارٌۢ بِاللِّسَانِ وَتَصْدِيْقٌۢ بِالْقَلْبِ ط

Translation:

I solemnly declare my belief in Allah as He is with all His names and attributes, and I have accepted (to obey) all His commandments by pledging with my tongue and testifying them with my heart.

Question 5: What is Īmān-e-Mufaṣṣal?

Answer: A detailed description of faith is called 'Īmān-e-Mufaṣṣal'.

Question 6: Recite aloud Īmān-e-Mufaṣṣal with its translation.

Answer:

Īmān-e-Mufaṣṣal

اٰمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ وَمَلٰٓئِكَتِهٖ وَكُتُبِهٖ وَرُسُلِهٖ
وَالْيَوْمِ الْاٰخِرِ وَالْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهٖ وَشَرِّهٖ مِنَ اللّٰهِ تَعَالٰى وَ الْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ ط

I believe in Allah, His Angels, His (revealed) Books, His Prophets, the Day of Judgment and (I believe that) good and bad destiny is from Allah and (I believe that) there will be resurrection after death.

Five before five

Dear children! Certainly, life is very short. The time we have once spent will never come back, and any hope of having time in future is deception as we do not know what would happen to us in future. Perhaps we may have met our death the next moment. The Beloved and Blessed Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم has stated, 'Value five things before five things: (1) Youth before old age (2) Health before illness (3) Wealth before deprivation (4) Leisure before busyness [i.e. being busy]. (5) Life before death.' *(Al-Mustadrak, vol. 5, pp. 435, Ḥadīš 7912, Dar-ul-Ma'rifaĥ, Beirut)*

Add Pics

Question 1: Who has created us?

Answer: Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has created us.

Question 2: Who has created the earth, the sky, the sun, the moon and the stars?

Answer: The earth, the sky, the sun, the moon and the stars have all been created by Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ.

Question 3: Who do we worship?

Answer: We worship Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ.

Question 4: Who listens to and sees everything?

Answer: Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ listens to and sees everything.

Question 5: Can anything be hidden from Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ?

Answer: No! Nothing can be hidden from Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. He knows everything.

Our Beloved Rasool ﷺ



Add Pics

Question 1: What is the blessed name of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم?

Answer: The blessed name of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم is Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم.

Question 2: In which city did the blessed birth of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم take place?

Answer: The blessed birth of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم took place in Makka-tul-Mukarramah, a famous city of Arabia.

Question 3: What is the date and month of the birth of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم?

Answer: The blessed birth of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم took place on 12th Rabi'-ul-Awwal.

Question 4: On which day was our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم born?

Answer: Our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم was born on a Monday.

Question 5: What is the name of the father of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللّٰەُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم?

Answer: The name of the father of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللّٰەُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم is Sayyiduna 'Abdullah رَضِیَ اللّٰەُ تَعَالٰی عَنْهُ.

Question 6: What is the name of the mother of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللّٰەُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم?

Answer: The name of the mother of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللّٰەُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم is Sayyidatuna Aminah رَضِیَ اللّٰەُ تَعَالٰی عَنْهَا.

Question 7: Where is the blessed tomb of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللّٰەُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم situated?

Answer: The blessed tomb of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللّٰەُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم is situated in Madinah-tul-Munawwarah.

Question 8: What was the age of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللّٰەُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم?

Answer: The age of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللّٰەُ تَعَالٰی عَلَیْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم was 63 years.

Our Religion

Add Pics

Question 1: Who are we by religion?

Answer: We are Muslim by religion.

Question 2: What is our religion?

Answer: Our religion is Islam.

Question 3: Who is a Muslim?

Answer: One who believes in Islam is a Muslim.

Question 4: Who do the Muslims worship?

Answer: The Muslims worship Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ only.

Question 5: What does Islam teach us?

Answer: Islam teaches us truthfulness, neatness, goodness and righteousness.

Question 6: What is the Kalimah [i.e. creed] of Islam?

Answer: The Kalimah [i.e. creed] of Islam is:



There is none worthy of
worship except Allah, and Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah.

Pillars of Islam

Question 1: How many pillars of Islam are there?

Answer: There are five pillars of Islam: (1) To testify that there is no one worthy to be worshipped except Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, and Muhammad صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم is a distinguished Servant and Rasool of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. (2) To offer Salah (3) To pay Zakah (4) To perform Hajj (5) To keep fasts in Ramadan. *(Sahih Bukhari, Kitab-ul-Iman, vol. 1, p. 14, Hadees 8)*

Question 2: How many Salahs are Fard (obligatory) in a day and night?

Answer: Five Salahs are Fard (obligatory) in a day and night.

Question 3: Tell the name of the five Fard Salahs.

Answer: (1) Fajr (2) Zuhr (3) ‘Asr (4) Maghrib (5) ‘Isha

Question 4: In which month is it Fard for the Muslims to keep fasts?

Answer: It is Fard for the Muslims to keep fasts in the blessed month of Ramadan.

Question 5: For whom is Hajj Fard?

Answer: Hajj is Fard once, in lifetime, for every such Muslim who is capable of performing it.

Question 6: Where is Hajj performed?

Answer: Hajj is performed in Makka-tul-Mukarramah.

The Angels

Question 1: Who are the angels?

Answer: The angels are a creation of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ and are created from Noor (light).

Question 2: What do the angels do?

Answer: The angels do exactly what Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ orders them.

Question 3: Who is the chief of the angels?

Answer: The chief of the angels is Jibrael عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام.

Question 4: What is the total number of the angels?

Answer: Only Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ and His Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم better know the total number of the angels.

Question 5: What do the angels eat and drink?

Answer: The angels do not eat and drink anything.

Paradise under the feet of mother

Sayyidunā Anas Bin Mālik رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَنْهُ has narrated that the Prophet of mankind, the Peace of our heart and mind, the most Generous and Kind صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم has stated, 'Paradise lies under the feet of mothers.' *(Kanz-ul-'Ummāl, Kitāb-un-Nikah, Vol. 16, p. 192, Ḥadīš 45431)*

The Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَام

Add Pics

Question 1: Who is called a Prophet?

Answer: The human to whom Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has sent revelation for guidance is called a Prophet.

Question 2: Which Prophet عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام did Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ create first?

Answer: Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ created Sayyiduna Adam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام first.

Question 3: Who is the last Prophet sent in the world?

Answer: The last Prophet sent in the world is our Beloved Prophet Muhammad Mustafa صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم.

Question 4: After our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم, can any Prophet come in the world?

Answer: No Prophet can come in the world after our Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم.

Question 5: If anyone makes a false claim of Prophethood, what is he called?

Answer: If someone makes a false claim of Prophethood, he is called a 'Każżāb (biggest liar)'.

Question 6: Are all the Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَام alive in their graves?

Answer: Yes!

Question 7: Who is the chief of all the Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام?

Answer: The chief of all the Prophets is our Beloved Prophet Muhammad Mustafa صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم.

Question 8: What meaning of the word 'Prophet' has A'lā Ḥaḍrat رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْه stated in Kanz-ul-Īmān?

Answer: 'The one who gives the news of Ghayb.'

Question 9: Tell the names of some of the Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَام.

Answer:

1. Sayyidunā Adam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام	4. Sayyidunā Nūḥ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام
2. Sayyidunā Mūsā عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام	5. Sayyidunā 'Īsā عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام
3. Sayyidunā Dāwūd عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام	6. Sayyidunā Sulaymān عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام
7. Our Beloved Prophet Muhammad Mustafa صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم.	

Mu'jizāt of Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَام

Question 1: What is a Mu'jizaĥ?

Answer: A supernatural act performed by a Prophet after he has made the proclamation of his Prophethood is called a Mu'jizaĥ.

Question 2: Which is the Prophet عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام who would turn iron soft like wax when he took it in his hand?

Answer: When Sayyidunā Dāwūd عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام took iron in his hand, it would become soft like wax.

Question 3: Which is the Prophet عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام who made a passage through a river by hitting his staff (i.e. stick) over the river water?

Answer: Sayyidunā Mūsā عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام made a passage through a river by hitting his staff over the river water.

Question 4: Which is the Prophet who smiled to have heard the sound of an ant from 3 miles?

Answer: Sayyidunā Sulaymān عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام smiled to have heard the sound of an ant from 3 miles.

Question 5: Which Prophet had the she-camel of Paradise that would drink all the water of the pond on its turn?

Answer: Sayyidunā Ṣāliḥ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام had the she-camel of Paradise that would drink all the water of the pond on its turn.

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The Revealed Books

Question 1: Which books are called the revealed books?

Answer: The books revealed by Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ are called the revealed books.

Question 2: Whom were these books revealed to?

Answer: These books were revealed to the Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلٰوةُوَالسَّلَام.

Question 3: Why were these books revealed?

Answer: These books were revealed for the guidance of mankind.

Question 4: Which are the famous revealed books?

Answer: (1) The Tawrāt (2) The Zabūr (3) The Injīl (4) The Holy Quran

A prominent quality of Islam

Great importance has been attached to modesty in Islam. It is stated in a Ḥadīš, 'Verily, every religion has a quality and the quality of Islam is modesty.' *(Sunan Ibn Mājaĥ, Vol. 4, p. 460, Ḥadīš 4181; Dār-ul-Ma'rifaĥ, Beirut)* In other words, every Ummah has one such quality that is more prominent than its other qualities, and that prominent quality of Islam is modesty.

The Companions عَـلَيْهِمُ الرِّضْوَان

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Question 1: Who is called a companion (a Ṣaḥābī)?

Answer: A companion is the one who 'in the state of Iman' saw the Beloved and Blessed Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم and who passed away in the state of Iman either.

Question 2: Which companions are referred to as Khulafā-e-Rāshidīn?

Answer: The four blessed companions who became the first four caliphs of the Muslims after the apparent demise of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم are known as the Khulafā-e-Rāshidīn.

Question 3: Tell the names of the Khulafā-e-Rāshidīn.

Answer:

- Amīr-ul-Mūminīn Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Siddiq رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَنْهُ.
- Amīr-ul-Mūminīn Sayyiduna 'Umar Farooq A'zam رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَنْهُ.
- Amīr-ul-Mūminīn Sayyiduna 'Usman Ghani رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَنْهُ.
- Amīr-ul-Mūminīn Sayyiduna 'Ali-ul-Murtada رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَنْهُ.

Question 4: Tell the names of some other companions of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم.

Answer: The names of some other companions of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم include:

- Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin 'Abbas رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَنْهُمَا.
- Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin 'Umar رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَنْهُمَا
- Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin Mas'ood رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَنْهُ
- Sayyiduna Ameer Mu'awiyyah رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَنْهُ
- Sayyiduna Imam Hassan رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَنْهُ
- Sayyiduna Imam Husayn رَضِىَ اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَنْهُ

Plant a tree in Paradise

Dear children! You can realize the importance of time by the fact that whilst living in the world you can have a tree planted for you in Paradise within a second! To have a tree planted in Paradise is very easy. According to a Ḥadīš stated in Ibn Mājaĥ, 'A tree will be planted in Paradise for the one who recites any of these four phrases: (1) سُبْحٰنَ اللهِ (2) اَلْحَمْدُلِلّٰهِ (3) لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللهُ (4) اَللهُ اَكْبَرُ'

(Sunan Ibn-e-Mājaĥ, Vol. 4, p. 252, Ḥadīš 3807, Dār-ul-Ma'rifaĥ, Beirut)

Auliya Allah رَحِمَهُمُ اللّٰهُ السَّلَام

Add Pics

Question 1: Who is called a Walīyullāĥ (friend of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ)?

Answer: The Muslim who gives up his desires in devotion to Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ and His Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم, and always obeys them is called a Walīyullāĥ.

Question 2: Tell the names of some Auliya Allah رَحِمَهُمُ الله and also tell where are their shrines situated?

Answer: In relation to the 8 doors of Paradise, here are the names of 8 Auliyā Allah with the names of the cities where their shrines are situated.

- Sayyiduna Shaykh 'Abdul Qādir Jīlānī (Ghauš-e-A'ẓam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْه): His shrine is situated in Baghdad, Iraq.
- Sayyiduna Mu'īnuddīn Chishtī رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْه: His shrine is situated in Ajmer, India.
- Sayyiduna Shaykh Shaĥābuddīn Suĥarwardī رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْه: His shrine is situated in Suhrward, Iran.

- Sayyidunā Shaykh Baĥāuddīn Naqshband رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ تَعَالٰی عَلَيْه: His shrine is situated in Bukhara, Uzbekistan.
- Sayyidunā 'Alī Ĥajwaīrī (Dātā Ganj Bakhsh) رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ تَعَالٰی عَلَيْه: His shrine is situated in Markaz-ul-Auliya Lahore, Pakistan.
- Sayyidunā Baĥāuddīn Zikriyaĥ Multānī رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ تَعَالٰی عَلَيْه: His shrine is situated in Madinah-tul-Auliya Multan, Pakistan.
- Sayyidunā Bābā Farīduddīn Ganj Shakar رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ تَعَالٰی عَلَيْه: His shrine is situated in Pakpattan, Pakistan.

Sayyiduna Imam Aĥl-e-Sunnat Maulana Shah Imam Ahmad Raza Khan عَلَيْهِ رَحْمَةُ الرَّحْمٰن: His shrine is situated in Bareilly, India.

Cleanliness

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰی عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم has stated: Cleanliness is half faith.

(Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim, Kitāb-ut-Ṭaĥārat, p. 140, Ḥadīš 223)

Acts of Worship

Wudu

Add Pics

Question 1: What and how many Farāiḍ [obligations] are there in Wudu?

Answer: There are four Faraid in Wudu:

1. To wash the face.
2. To wash both forearms up to the elbows.
3. To pass a wet hand over one fourth part of the head.
4. To wash both feet up to the ankles. *(Namāz key Aḥkām, p. 14)*

Question 2: What should we recite before we make Wudu?

Answer: It is a Sunnah to recite بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ before making Wudu.

Question 3: What is the excellence of reciting بِسْمِ اللّٰه before making Wudu?

Answer: If a person recites بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه before he makes Wudu, the angels will keep on writing virtues for him for as long as his Wudu exists. *(Mu'jam-ul-Zawāid, Kitāb-ut-Ṭaĥārat, Vol. 1, p. 513, Hadees 112)*

Question 4: What is the excellence of reciting يَا قَادِرُ while making Wudu?

Answer: The one who recites يَا قَادِرُ during Wudu, will not be kidnapped by his enemy.

Sins fall during Wudu

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم has stated: When a person makes Wudu, his sins fall, those of hands when washing hands, those of face whilst washing the face, those of head whilst passing wet hands over the head and those of feet whilst washing the feet. *(Al-Musnad Imam Ahmad, bin Hanbal, Al-Hadees 415, vol. 1, p.130)*

Salah

Add Pics

Question 1: Should children also offer Salah?

Answer: Yes, children should also offer Salah.

Question 2: How many preconditions of Salah are there?

Answer: There are 6 preconditions of Salah.

Question 3: How many Faraid of Salah are there?

Answer: There are 7 Faraid of Salah.

Question 4: How many and which types of Rak'aat are there in Salat-ul-Fajr?

Answer: There are 4 Rak'aat in Salat-ul-Fajr: 2 Sunnat-e-Muakkadah and 2 Fard.

Question 5: How many and which types of Rak'aat are there in Salat-uz-Zuhr?

Answer: There are 12 Rak'aat in Salat-uz-Zuhr: 4 Sunnat-e-Muakkadah, 4 Fard, 2 Sunnat-e-Muakkadah and 2 Nafl.

Question 6: How many and which types of Rak'aat are there in Salat-ul-'Asr?

Answer: There are 8 Rak'aat in Salat-ul-'Asr: 4 Sunnat-e-Ghayr Muakkadah and 4 Fard.

Question 7: How many and which types of Rak'aat are there in Salat-ul-Maghrib?

Answer: There are 7 Rak'aat in Salat-ul-Maghrib: 3 Fard, 2 Sunnat-e-Muakkadah and 2 Nafl.

Question 8: How many and which types of Rak'aat are there in Salat-ul-'Isha?

Answer: There are 17 Rak'aat in Salat-ul-'Isha: 4 Sunnat-e-Ghayr Muakkadah, 4 Fard, 2 Sunnat-e-Muakkadah, 2 Nafl, 3 Witr and 2 Nafl.

Good intentions

12 Good intentions for the recitation of the Holy Quran



1. I will learn the Holy Quran with the intention of gaining the pleasure of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ and reward.

2. I will respect the Madani Qa'idah and the Holy Quran.

3. Obeying the Quranic commandment, I will touch the Madani Qaidah and verses of the Holy Quran with Wudu.

4. I will kiss the Madani Qaidah and the Holy Quran with the intention of reverence.

5. I will make a routine of reciting it at home also.

6. For the pleasure of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, I will always recite it slowly with correct pronunciation of letters.

7. I will donate the reward of recitation of the Madanī Qāidaĥ and the Holy Quran to my kind Murshid, teachers, parents and the entire Ummaĥ of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم.

8. I will obey the commandments of the Holy Quran throughout my life.

9. I will not put unnecessary marks on the Madani Qaidah and the Holy Quran.

10. I will take care that the pages of the Madani Qaidah and the Holy Quran will neither tear nor come off the binding.

11. I will keep the Madani Qaidah and the Holy Quran in a cover to protect them from dust.

12. (Acting upon the Sunnah of keeping the gaze down) I will avoid looking here and there while reciting the Holy Quran, اِنْ شَآءَاللّٰه عَزَّوَجَلَّ.

Forgiveness of sins by acquisition of knowledge

The Beloved and Blessed Rasool صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم has stated, 'The one who wears shoes or socks or clothes [so that he would depart to acquire religious knowledge having worn them] his sins are forgiven as he steps out of his house.' *(Al-Mu'jam-ul-Awsat, Vol. 4, p. 204, Hadees 5722)*

Madina Madina Hamara Madina

Madīnaĥ Madīnaĥ ĥamārā Madīnaĥ
Ĥamayn jān-o-dil say ĥay piyārā Madīnaĥ

Suĥānā suĥānā dil āra Madīnaĥ
Dīwānaun kī ānkĥaun kā tārā Madīnaĥ

Yeĥ ĥar 'Āshiq-e-Mustafa keĥ raĥā ĥay
Ĥamayn tau ĥay Jannat say piyārā Madīnaĥ

Waĥān piyārā Ka'baĥ yaĥān Sabz Gumbad
Woĥ Makkaĥ bĥī mīṫĥā tau piyārā Madīnaĥ

Bulā lī-jiyay apnay qadmaun mayn Āqā
Dikĥā dī-jiyay ab tau piyārā Madīnaĥ

Pĥirūn gird Ka'baĥ piyūn Āb-e-Zam Zam
Mayn pĥir ā kay daykĥūn tumĥārā Madīnaĥ

Khudā gar qiyāmat mayn farmāye māngo
Lagāyain gey dīwānay na'raĥ Madīnaĥ

Madīnay mayn Āqā ĥamayn maut āye
Banay kāsh! Madfan ĥamārā Madīnaĥ

Ḍiyā Pīr-o-Murshid kay Ṣadaqay mayn Āqā
Yeĥ 'Aṭṭār āye do-bāraĥ Madīnaĥ

(Wasāil-e-Bakhshish, pp. 187)

Add Prics

Madani pearls

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم has stated: Whoever loved my Sunnah loved me and whoever loved me will be with me in Paradise. *(Mishkat-ul-Masabeeh, vol. 1, p. 55, Hadees 175)*

Madani pearls of making Salam

- We should make Salam to every Muslim.
- When a Muslim makes Salam to us, we should reply to it.
- The best words of Salam are:

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَبَرَكَاتُه

- The best words of the reply to Salam are:

وَعَلَيْكُمُ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَبَرَكَاتُه

- Ninety mercies descend on the person who makes Salam first and 10 on the one who replies to the Salam. *(Al-Jami'-us-Sagheer, Hadees 4870, Mulakhkhasan)*
- Salam should be made in a fairly loud voice.
- It is Wajib (necessary) to reply to the Salam immediately.
- It is a Sunnah to be the first to make Salam.
- The younger should make Salam to the elder.
- It is a Sunnah to make Salam while one is entering or leaving the house.
- One should make Salam every time he meets anyone.

Madani pearls of drinking water

- One should drink water while sitting.
- One should see water in light before he drinks it.
- One should drink water with the right hand.
- One should drink water whilst his head is covered.
- One should recite بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ before he drinks water.
- One should recite اَلۡحَمۡدُ لِلّٰہِ رَبِّ الۡعٰلَمِیۡنَ after he has drunk water.
- One should drink water in 3 breaths.
- One should drink water slowly with both lips touching the glass.
- One should take care that water should neither fall nor drip whilst he is drinking it.
- Leftover water should not be thrown away.

Madani pearls of eating food

- It is a Sunnah to wash both hands up to the wrists before and after the eating. *(Sunan Ibn-e-Majah, Kitab-ul-Aṭ'imaĥ, vol. 4, p. 9, Hadees 3260)* Rinse and wash the mouth as well.
- One should eat food whilst sitting according to Sunnah. A Sunnah of sitting whilst eating is to keep the left leg folded on the ground so that the thigh rests on the calf and the right knee is erect. *(Bahar-e-Shari'at, Part. 16, p. 21)*
- One should eat food with 3 fingers of the right hand (the thumb, the forefinger and the middle one). *(Mirqāt, Kitāb-ul-Aṭ'imaĥ, Vol. 8, p. 8)*

- It is a Sunnah to recite بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ before eating food. *(Sahih Muslim, Kitab-ul-Shari'ah, p. 1116, Hadees 20170)*

- One should eat small morsels chewing them properly.

- One should wipe the plate etc. clean after one has finished.

- One should recite اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ after one has finished.

- If one forgets to recite بِسْمِ اللّٰه or Du'a in the beginning, one should recite بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ اَوَّلَهُ وَاٰخِرَه when he recalls it. *(Sunan Abi Dawood, Kitab-ul-Aṭ'imaĥ, vol. 3, pp. 487, Hadees 37667)*

- Break the loaf with the right hand whilst holding it in the left hand.

- Do not take extra food in your plate etc., and take care that it should not fall.

- If rice or crumbs of bread have fallen down, pick them up and eat them as there are tidings of forgiveness for the one doing so.

- Wash and dry your hands properly after you have finished.

Madani pearls of sneezing

- While sneezing, keep your head downwards and cover your mouth. Voice should be quiet.

- It is a Sunnah to recite اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه after sneezing.

- It is Wajib for the hearer to recite يَرْحَمُكَ اللّٰه.

- When the sneezing person listens to the reply of the hearer, he should recite يَغْفِرُ اللّٰهُ لَنَا وَلَكُمْ.

Madani pearls of yawning

- It is stated in a Hadees, 'When a person yawns, Satan laughs.' *(Sahih Bukhari, Kitab Al-Adab, Vol. 4, p. 163, Hadees 6226)*
- Yawning is from Satan; one should avoid it as much as possible. *(Al-Marja' Al-Sabiq)*
- While yawning, cover your mouth with the back of your left hand.
- A tried and trusted way of stopping yawn is to imagine in the heart that the Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام never yawned. *(Bahar-e-Shari'at, vol. 1, pp. 538, part. 2)*

Madani pearls of trimming nails

- Long nails are a seat of Satan. That is, Satan sits on them. *(Kīmiyā-e-Sadat, Vol. 1, p. 168)*
- Biting nails is Makruh and can cause leukoderma. *(Rad-ul-Muhtar, Vol. 9, p. 668)*
- Start trimming nails from the forefinger of the right hand and carry on trimming in sequence until the nail of the little finger gets trimmed, leaving the thumb.
- Then start from the little finger of the left hand and carry on trimming until the nail of the thumb gets trimmed in sequence.
- In the end, trim the nail of the right hand's thumb.

Ethics

Good and bad deeds

- Always treat your parents and elders with respect.
- It is rude to talk with parents aloud.
- When parents come, stand up in their honour.
- Kiss your father's hand and mother's foot at least once a day.
- Whole-heartedly do every permissible chore given to you by your parents.
- Make Du'a for your parents, Murshid and teachers after every Salah.
- Lying is a very grave sin.
- Calling someone names is impermissible and a sin.
- Stealing is also a grave sin.
- Causing harm to any Muslim is a sin.
- Laughing and making noises in Masjid are both forbidden.
- Backbiting is a Haraam act leading to Hell.
- Tale-teller will not enter Paradise.
- The one who remained silent got salvation.

Madani Months

Names of Islamic months

Question 1: How many Madani (Islamic) months are there?

Answer: There are twelve Madani (Islamic) months:

- Muharram-ul-Haraam
- Safar-ul-Muzaffar
- Rabi'-ul-Awwal (Rabi'-un-Noor)
- Rabi'-ul-Aakhir (Rabi'-ul-Ghaus)
- Jumadal Awwal
- Jumādil Saani
- Rajab-ul-Murajjab
- Sha'ban-ul-Mu'azzam
- Ramadan-ul-Mubarak

Dawat-e-Islami

Basic information

Add Pics

Question 1: Tell the name of a global and non-political movement for the preaching of Quran and Sunnah.

Answer: Dawat-e-Islami

Question 2: Tell the name of the founder of Dawat-e-Islami.

Answer: Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat 'Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi دَامَتْ بَرَکَاتُہُمُ الْعَالِیَہ.

Question 3: What is the Madani aim of Dawat-e-Islami?

Answer: The Madani aim of Dawat-e-Islami is: 'I must strive to reform myself and the people of the entire world, اِنْ شَآءَاللّٰہ عَزَّوَجَلَّ.'

Question 4: What is the name of the global Madani Markaz of Dawat-e-Islami and where is it situated?

Answer: The name of the global Madani Markaz of Dawat-e-Islami is Faizan-e-Madinah situated in Bab-ul-Madinah (Karachi, Pakistan).

Question 5: After Quran and Ahadees, which religious book in Urdu language is read the most?

Answer: According to an approximation, the most read Islamic book in Urdu language after Quran and Ahadees is Faizan-e-Sunnat. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰہ عَزَّوَجَلَّ It is a world-famous book and has been translated in English, Hindi, Gujrati, Sindhi and Bengali languages.

Question 6: Who is the author of Faizan-e-Sunnat?

Answer: Shaykh-e-Tareeqat Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat founder of Dawat-e-Islami 'Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi دَامَتْ بَرَکَاتُہُمُ الْعَالِیَہ.

Manqabat-e-'Aṭṭār

'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Terā karam ĥay Żāt-e-bārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī
Nisbat kiyā ĥay piyārī piyārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Āqā day do bayqarārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī
Kartā raĥūn mayn ashk bārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Āqā sun lo 'arz ĥamārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī
Pūrī karūn mayn żimmaĥdārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Āqā teray sadqay wārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī
Nāzān ĥūn nisbat pay ĥamārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Mayn ĥūn Ḍīyāyī mayn ĥūn Raḍawī Sag ĥūn Ghauš-e-Pāk kā
Qādrī ĥūn Qādrī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Dars-o-bayān say kiyūn gĥabrāun kaysā darr kiyā khauf ĥo
Kiyūn ĥo kisī kā rau'b ṭārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Daytā raĥūn naykī kī da'wat chaĥta ĥūn istiqāmat
Guzray yūn hī 'umr sārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Piyāray Āqā bakhshwānā Nār-e-Dauzakh say bachānā
'Iṣyān kā ĥay bojĥ bĥārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Mayn bĥī daykĥūn Makkaĥ Madīnaĥ Murshid terī ānkĥaun say
Kab āye gī mayrī bārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Rauḍa-e-aqdas mimbar nūr mayn bĥī dekĥūn kāsh! Ḥuḍūr
Piyārī dikĥā Jannat kī kīyārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Mīṭĥay Murshid mīṭĥā Ḥaram ĥo Maulā ab to aysā karam ĥo
Ḥasrat niklay pĥir to ĥamārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Meray Bāpā meray Dātā bĥar do mayrā bĥī tum kāsaĥ
Fayḍ tayrā ĥay jag pay jārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Dīd-o-Murshid Qufl-e-Madīnaĥ Bāpā 'aṭā ĥo Fikr-e-Madīnaĥ
Mayn ĥūn mangtā mayn ĥūn bĥikārī 'Aṭṭārī ĥūn 'Aṭṭārī

Express Thanks

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم has stated, 'One who has not expressed thanks to people has not expressed gratitude to Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ.' *(Sunan-ut-Tirmiżī, Kitāb-ul-Bar-e-Waṣilat Vol. 3, p. 384, Ḥadīš 1962)*

Invocations

Add Pics

1.	تَسْبِيْحِ فَاطِمَہ
	Recite سُبْحٰنَ اللّٰهِ 33 times, اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ 33 times and اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ 34 times after every Ṣalāĥ.
2.	يَا سَلَامُ
	Recite it 111 times and blow on the patient. He will be cured, اِنْ شَآءَاللّٰه عَزَّوَجَلَّ.
3.	يَا وَهَّابُ
	Whoever recites it 7 times daily, every Du'ā of his will be fulfilled.
4.	يَا عَظِيْمُ
	Recite it 7 times, blow on water and then drink the water. This will relieve stomach pain, اِنْ شَآءَاللّٰه عَزَّوَجَلَّ.

5.	يَا مُجِيْبُ
	Recite it 3 times and blow on the one suffering from headache, his headache will be relieved, اِنْ شَآءَ اللّٰه عَزَّوَجَلَّ.
6.	يَا قَوِيُّ
	Recite it after the five Farḍ Ṣalāĥ placing your right hand over your head, your memory will improve, اِنْ شَآءَ اللّٰه عَزَّوَجَلَّ.

Ṣalat-'Alan-Nabī ﷺ

صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلٰى مُحَمَّد

Seventy doors of mercy are opened for the one who recites this Ṣalat-'Alan-Nabī.

(Al-Qaul Al-Badī', p. 277)





The Beloved and Blessed Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم has stated, 'My intercession will become Wājib for the one who recites this Ṣalat.'

(Al-Mu'jam az Zawāid, Vol. 10, p. 254, Ḥadīš 17304; Musnad Imām Aḥmad, bin Ḥanbal, Vol. 6, p. 46, Ḥadīš 16988)

Manqabat Ghauš-e-A’ẓam رَضِیَ اللہُ تَعَالٰی عَنْہُ

Asīraun kay Mushkil Kushā Ghauš-e-A’ẓam رَضِیَ اللہُ تَعَالٰی عَنْہُ

Asīron kay Mushkil kushā Ghauš-e-A’ẓam
Faqīraun kay Ḥājat-rawā Ghauš-e-A’ẓam

Gĥirā ĥay balāun may bandaĥ tumĥārā
Madad kay liay āo Yā Ghauš-e-A’ẓam

Teray ĥāth mayn ĥāth mayn nay diyā ĥay
Teray ĥāth ĥay lāj Yā Ghauš-e-A’ẓam

Murīdaun ko khatraĥ naĥī baḥr-e-gham say
Kay bayřay kay ĥayn Nā-Khudā Ghauš-e-A’ẓam

Zamānay kay dukh dard kī ranj-o-gham kī
Teray ĥāth may ĥay dawā Ghauš-e-A’ẓam

Nikālā ĥay peĥlay to dūbay ĥūaun ko
Aur ab dūbtaun ko bachā Ghauš-e-A’ẓam

Mayrī mushkilaun ko bĥī āsan kījīay
Kay ĥayn āp Mushkil Kushā Ghauš-e-A’ẓam

Kĥilā day jo murjĥāyi kaliyān dilaun kī
Chalā koyī aysī ĥawā Ghauš-e-A’ẓam

Kaĥay kis say ja kar Ḥasan apnay dil kī
Sunay kaun teray siwā Ghauš-e-A’ẓam

(Żauq-e-Na’at, pp. 124-128)

Add Pics

Munājāt

Maḥabbat mayn apnī gumā Yā Ilāĥī عَزَّوَجَلَّ

Maḥabbat mayn apnī gumā Yā Ilāĥī
Nā pāūn mayn apnā patā Yā Ilāĥī

Raĥūn mast-o-baykhud mayn tayrī wilā mayn
Pilā jām aysā pilā Yā Ilāĥī

Mayn baykār bātaun say bach kar ĥamayshaĥ
Karūn tayrī Ḥamd-o-Sanā Yā Ilāĥī

Mayray ashk beĥtay raĥayn kāsh ĥar dam
Tayray khauf say Yā Khudā Yā Ilāĥī

Gunāĥaun nay mayrī kamar tauř dālī
Mayrā ḥashar mayn hogā kiyā Yā Ilāĥī

Banā day mujĥay nayk naykaun ka sadqaĥ
Gunāĥaun say ĥar dam bachā Yā Ilāĥī

Mayrā ĥar ‘amal bas tayray wāsṭay ĥo
Kar ikhlāṣ aysā ‘aṭā Yā Ilāĥī

‘Ibādat mayn guzray mayrī zindagānī
Karam ĥo karam Yā Khudā Yā Ilāĥī

Musalmān ĥay ‘Attar tayrī ‘aṭā say
Ĥo īmān par khatimaĥ Yā Ilāĥī

(Wasāil-e-Bakhshish, p. 45)

Add Pics

Ṣalāt-o-Salām

Mustafa Jān-e-Raḥmat pay Lākĥaun Salām

Mustafa Jān-e-Raḥmat pay lākĥaun Salām
Sham'-e-bazm-e-Ĥidāyat pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Ĥam gharībon kay Āqā pay bay-ḥad Durūd
Ĥam faqīron kī Šarwat pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Dūr-o-nazdīk kay sun-nay wālay woĥ kān
Kān-e-la'l karāmat pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Jis kay māthay shafā'at kā Seĥrā raĥā
Us Jabīn-e-Sa'ādat pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Jis kay sajday ko Miḥrāb-e-Ka'bah jĥukī
Un bĥawaun kī laṭāfat pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Jis ṭaraf uṫĥ gayī dam mayn dam ā-gayā
Us Nigāĥ-e-'ināyat pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Patlī patlī gul-e-quds kī pattīyān
Un Labuan kī nazākat pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Add Pics

(Apnay Hisab say pics set kar leyin)

Jis kī taskīn say rautay ĥūay ĥans pařay
Us Tabassum kī 'ādat pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Kul jaĥān milk aur jaw kī rotī ghizā
Us Shikam kī qanā'at pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Jis sūĥānī gĥařī chamkā Ṭaybaĥ ka chānd
Us dil Afrauz-e-Sā'at pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Ghauš-e-A'ẓam Imām-ut-Tuqā-Wannuqā
Jalwaĥ-e-shān-e-qudrat pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Kāsh Maḥshar mayn jab un kī āmad ĥo aur
Bĥayjayn sab un kī shaukat pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Mujĥ say khidmat kay qudsī kaĥayn ĥān Raḍā
Mustafa Jān-e-Raḥmat pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Fayḍ say jin kay lākĥaun 'Imām-e-sajay
Mayray Shaykh-e-Ṭarīqat pay lākĥaun Salām

****

Jis nay Naykī kī Da'wat ka jazbaĥ diyā
Us Amīr Aĥl-e-Sunnat pay lākĥaun Salām

(Ḥadāiq-e-Bakhshish, pp. 211-229)

Du'ā

Manners of Du'ā

Add Pics

- Express glory to Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ before you make Du'ā: For example, say:

اَلۡحَمۡدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الۡعٰلَمِيۡنَ

- Du'ā is accepted if made with Ṣalāt-'Alan-Nabī before and after it. For example, recite the following:

اَلصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيۡكَ يَا رَسُوۡلَ الله

وَعَلٰى اٰلِكَ وَاَصۡحٰبِكَ يَا حَبِيۡبَ الله

- Keep your gaze down while making Du'ā.
- Looking here and there during Du'ā may cause poor eyesight.
- During Du'ā, raise both hands in the straightness of your chest.
- Palms should face the sky during Du'ā.

Māšūraĥ Du'ā

اَللّٰھُمَّ رَبَّنَآ اٰتِنَا فِی الدُّنْیَا حَسَنَةً وَّالْاٰخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَّقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ط

Translation:

O our Rab! Grant us the good of this world and the good of the Hereafter and save us from the torment of the Hell.





Translation:

Yā Allah! Enhance my knowledge.



Thanks to a little favour

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم has stated, 'The one who has not expressed thanks to a little favour has not also expressed thanks to a greater (favour).'

(Musnad Imām Aḥmad, bin Ḥanbal, Al-Ḥadīš, Vol. 6, p. 394, Ḥadīš 18477)

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